CAROLINA OBSERVER.

VOL. XIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1830. [NO. 706.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE,
At $3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

[*Continued from Supplement.*]

The injury to the commerce of the U. States, resulting from the exclusion of our vessels from the Black sea, and the previous footing of mere sufferance upon which even the limited trade enjoyed by us with Turkey has hitherto been placed, have, for a long time, been a source of much solicitude to this Government, and several endeavors have been made to obtain a better state of things. Sensible of the importance of the object, I felt it my duty to leave no proper means unemployed to acquire for our flag the same privileges that are enjoyed by the principal powers of Europe. Commissioners were, consequently, appointed, to open a negotiation with the Sublime Porte. Not long after the member of the commission who went directly from the U. States had sailed, the account of the treaty of Adrianople, by which one of the objects in view was supposed to be secured, reached this country. The Black Sea was understood to be opened to us. Under the supposition that this was the case, the additional facilities to be derived from the establishment of commercial regulations with the Porte were deemed of sufficient importance to require a prosecution of the negotiation as originally contemplated. It was therefore persevered in, and resulted in a treaty which will forthwith be laid before the Senate.

By its provisions, a free passage is secured, without limitation of time, to the vessels of the U. States, to and from the Black sea, including the navigation thereof; and our trade with Turkey is placed on the footing of the most favored nations. The latter is an arrangement wholly independent of the treaty of Adrianople; and the former derives much value, not only from the increased security which, under any circumstances, it would give to the right in question, but from the fact, ascertained in the course of the negotiation, that, by the construction put upon that treaty by Turkey, the article relating to the passage of the Bosphorus is confined to nations having treaties with the Porte. The most friendly feelings appear to be entertained by the Sultan, and an enlightened disposition is evinced by him to foster the intercourse between the two countries by the most liberal arrangements. This disposition it will be our duty and interest to cherish.

Our relations with Russia are of the most stable character. Respect for that empire, and confidence in its friendship towards the United States, have been so long entertained on our part, and so carefully cherished by the present Emperor and his illustrious predecessor, as to have become incorporated with the public sentiment of the United States. No means will be left unemployed on my part to promote these salutary feelings, and those improvements of which the commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible, and which have derived increased importance from our treaty with the Sublime Porte.

I sincerely regret to inform you that our Minister lately Commissioned to that court, [illegible] distinguished talents and great experience in public affairs I place great reliance, has been compelled by extreme indisposition to exercise a privilege, which, in consideration of the extent to which his constitution had been impaired in the public service was committed to his discretion, of leaving temporarily his post for the advantage of a more genial climate. If, as is to be hoped, the improvement of his health will be such as to justify him in doing so, he will repair to St. Petersburgh, and resume the discharge of his official duties. I have received the most satisfactoty assurance that in the mean time, the public interests in that quarter will be preserved from prejudice, by the intercourse which he will continue, through the Secretary of Legation, with the Russian cabinet.

You are apprised, although the fact has not yet been officially announced to the House of Representatives, that a treaty was, in the month of March last, concluded between the U. States and Denmark, by which $650,000 are secured to our citizens as an indemnity for spoliations upon their commerce in the years 1808, 1809, 1810, 1811. This treaty was sanctioned by the Senate at the close of its last session, and it now becomes the duty of Congress to pass the necessary laws for the organization of the board of Commissioners to distribute the indemnity amongst the claimants. It is an agreeable circumstance in this adjustment, that its terms are in conformity with the previously ascertained views of the claimants themselves, thus removing all pretence for a future agitation of the subject in any form.

The negotiations in regard to such points in our foreign relations as remain to be adjusted, have been actively prosecuted during the recess. Material advances have been made, which are of a character to promise favorable results. Our country, by the blessing of God, is not in a situation to invite aggression; and it will be our fault if she ever becomes so. Sincerely desirous to cultivate the most liberal and friendly relations with all; ever ready to fulfil our engagements with scrupulous fidelity; limiting our demands upon others to mere justice; holding ourselves ever ready to do unto them as we would wish to be done by; and avoiding even the appearance of undue partiality to any nation, it appears to me impossible that a simple and sincere application of our principles to our foreign relations, can fail to place them ultimately upon the footing on which it is our wish they should rest.

Of the points referred to, the most prominent are, our claims upon France for spoliations upon our commerce, similar claims upon Spain, together with embarrassments in the commercial intercourse between the two countries, which ought to be removed; the conclusion of the treaty of commerce and navigation with Mexico, which has been so long in suspense as well as a final settlement of limits between ourselves and that republic; and finally, the arbitrament of the question between the U States and Great Britain in regard to the Northwestern boundary.

The negotiation with France has been conducted by our Minister with zeal and ability, and in all respects to my entire satisfaction. Although the prospect of a favorable termination was occasionally dimmed by counter pretensions, to which the U. States could not assent, he yet had strong hopes of being able to arrive at a satisfactory settlement with the late Government. The negotiation has been renewed with the present authorities; and, sensible of the general and lively confidence of our citizens in the justice and magnanimity of regenerated France, I regret the more not to have it in my power, yet, to announce the result so confidently anticipated. No ground, however, inconsistent with this expectation, has been taken; and I do not allow myself to doubt that justice will soon be done to us. The amount of the claims, the length of time they have remained unsatisfied, and their incontrovertible justice, make an earnest prosecution of them by this Government an urgent duty. The illegality of the seizures and confiscations out of which they have arisen is not disputed; and whatever distinctions may have heretofore been set up with regard to the liability of the existing Government, it is quite clear that such considerations cannot now be interposed.

The commercial intercourse between the two countries is susceptible of highly advantageous improvements; but the sense of this injury has had, and must continue to have, a very unfavorable influence upon them. From its satisfactory adjustment, not only a firm and cordial friendship, but a progressive development of all their relations, may be expected. It is, therefore, my earnest hope that this old and vexatious subject of difference may be speedily removed.

I feel that my confidence in our appeal to the motives which should govern a just and magnanimous nation, is alike warranted by the character of the French people, and by the high voucher we possess for the enlarged views and pure integrity of the monarch who now presides over her councils; and nothing shall be wanting on my part to meet any manifestation of the spirit we anticipate in one of corresponding frankness and liberality.

The subject of difference with Spain have been brought to the view of that Government, by our Minister there, with much force and propriety; and the strongest assurances have been received of their early and favorable consideration.

The steps which remained to place the matter in controversy between Great Britain and the U. States fairly before the arbitrator, have all been taken in the same liberal and friendly spirit which characterized those before announced. Recent events have doubtless served to delay the decision, but our Minister at the court of the distinguished arbitrator has been assured that it will be made within the time contemplated by the treaty.

I am particularly gratified in being able to state that a decidedly favorable, and, as I hope, lasting change, has been effected in our relations with the neighboring republic of Mexico. The unfortunate and unfounded suspicions in regard to our disposition, which it became my painful duty to advert to on a former occasion, have been, I believe, entirely removed; and the Government of Mexico has been made to understand the real character of the wishes and views of this in regard to that country. The consequence is, the establishment of friendship and mutual confidence. Such are the assurances which I have received, and I see no cause to doubt their sincerity.

I had reason to expect the conclusion of a commercial treaty with Mexico in season for communication on the present occasion. Circumstances which are not explained, but which, I am persuaded, are not the result of an indisposition on her part to enter into it, have produced the delay.

There was reason to fear, in the course of last summer, that the harmony of our relations might be disturbed by the acts of certain claimants, under Mexican grants, of territory which has hitherto been under our jurisdiction. The co-operation of the representative of Mexico near this Government, was asked on the occasion, and was readily afforded. Instructions and advice have been given to the Governor of Arkansas and the officers in command in the adjoining Mexican State, by which, it is hoped, the quiet of that frontier will be preserved, until a final settlement of the dividing line shall have removed all ground of controversy

The exchange of ratifications of the treaty concluded last year with Austria has not yet taken place The delay has been occasioned by the non-arrival of the ratification of that Government within the time prescribed by the treaty. Renewed authority has been asked for by the representative of Austria; and, in the mean time, the rapidly increasing trade and navigation between the two countries have been placed upon the most liberal footing of our navigation acts.

Several alleged depredations have been recently committed on our commerce by the national vessels of Portugal. They have been made the subject of immediate remonstrance and reclamation. I am not yet possessed of sufficient information to express a definitive opinion of their character, but expect soon to receive it. No proper means shall be omitted to obtain for our citizens all the redress to which they may appear to be entitled.

Almost at the moment of the adjournment of your last session, two bills, the one entitled "An act for making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbors and directing surveys," and the other, "An act to authorise a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company," were submitted for my approval It was not possible, within the time allowed me, before the close of the session, to give these bills the consideration due to their character and importance; and I was compelled to retain them for that purpose. I now avail myself of this early opportunity to return them to the Houses in which they respectively originated, with the reasons which, after mature deliberation, compel me to withhold my approval.

The practice of defraying out of the Treasury of the U. S. the expenses incurred by the establishment and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, within the bays, inlets, harbors, and ports of the U. S., to render the navigation thereof safe and easy, is coeval with the adoption of the Constitution, and has been continued without interruption or dispute.

As our foreign commerce increased, and was extended into the interior of the country by the establishment of ports of entry and delivery upon our navigable rivers, the sphere of those expenditures received a corresponding enlargement. Light-houses, beacons, buoys, public piers, and the removal of sand bars, sawyers, and other partial or temporary impediments in the navigable rivers and harbors which were embraced in the revenue districts from time to time established by law, authorised upon the same principle, and the expense defrayed in the same manner. That these expenses have at times been extravagant and disproportionate, is very probable. The circumstances under which they are incurred, are well calculated to lead to such a result, unless their application is subjected to the closest scrutiny. The local advantages arising from the disbursement of the public money too frequently, it is to be feared, invite appropriations for objects of this character that are neither necessary nor useful. The number of light-house keepers is already very large, and the bill before me proposes to add to it fifty-one more, of various descriptions. From representations upon the subject which are understood to be entitled to respect, I am induced to believe that there has not only been great improvidence in the past expenditures of the government upon these objects, but that the security of navigation has, in some instances, been diminished by the multiplication of light-houses, and consequent change of lights, upon the coast. It is in this, as in other respects, our duty to avoid all unnecessary expense, as well as every increase of patronage not called for by the public service. But, in the discharge of that duty in this particular, it must not be forgotten, that, in relation to our foreign commerce, the burden and benefit of protecting and accommodating it, necessarily go together, and must do so as long as the public revenue is drawn from the people through the custom house. It is indisputable, that whatever gives facility and security to navigation, cheapens imports; and all who consume them are alike interested in whatever produces this effect. If they consume, they ought, as they now do, to pay; otherwise they do not pay. The consumer in the most inland State derives the same advantage from every necessary and prudent expenditure for the facility and security of our foreign commerce and navigation, that he does who resides in a maritime State. Local expenditures have not, of themselves, a correspondent operation.

From a bill making *direct* appropriations for such objects, I should not have withheld my assent. The one now returned does so in several particulars, but it also contains appropriations for surveys of a local character, which I cannot approve. It gives me satisfaction to find, that no serious inconvenience has arisen from withholding my approval from this bill; nor will it, I trust, be cause of regret that an opportunity will be thereby afforded for Congress to review its provisions under circumstances better calculated for full investigation than those under which it was passed.

In speaking of direct appropriations, I mean not to include a practice which has obtained to some extent, and to which I have, in one instance, in a different capacity, given my assent—that of subscribing to the stock of private associations. Positive experience, and a more thorough consideration of the subject, have convinced me of the impropriety as well as inexpediency of such investments. All improvements effected by the funds of the nation, for general use, should be open to the enjoyment of all our fellow citizens, exempt from the payment of tolls, or any imposition of that character. The practice of thus mingling the concerns of the government with those of the States or of individuals, is inconsistent with the object of its institution, and highly impolitic. The successful operation of the federal system, can only be preserved by confining it to the few and simple, but yet important objects for which it was designed.

A different practice, if allowed to progress, would ultimately change the character of this Government, by consolidating into one the General and State Governments, which were intended to be kept forever distinct. I cannot perceive how bills authorising such subscriptions can be otherwise regarded than as bills for revenue, and consequently subject to the rule in that respect prescribed by the Constitution. If the interest of the Government in private companies is subordinate to that of individuals, the management and control of a portion of the public funds is delegated to an authority unknown to the Constitution, and beyond the supervision of our constituents: if superior, its officers and agents will be constantly exposed to imputations of favoritism and oppression. Direct prejudice to the public interest, or an alienation of the affections and respect of portions of the people, may, therefore, in addition to the general discredit resulting to the government from embarking with its constituents in pecuniary speculations, be looked for as the probable fruit of such associations. It is no answer to this objection to say that the extent of consequences like these cannot be great from a limited and small number of investments: because experience in other matters teaches us, and we are not at liberty to disregard its admonitions, that, unless an entire stop be put to them, it will soon be impossible to prevent their accumulation, until they are spread over the whole country, and made to embrace many of the private and appropriate concerns of individuals.

The power which the general government would acquire within the several States, by becoming the principal stockholder in corporations, controlling every canal and each sixty or hundred miles of every important road, and giving a proportionate vote in all their elections, is almost inconceivable, and, in my view, dangerous to the liberty of the people.

This and the preceding [illegible] works, is, also, in its nature, deceptive, and in many cases conducive to improvidence in the administration of the national funds. Appropriations will be obtained with much greater facility, and granted with less security to the public interest, when the measure is thus disguised, than when definite and direct expenditures of money are asked for. The interests of the nation would doubtless be better served by avoiding all such indirect modes of aiding particular objects. In a government like ours, more especially, should all public acts be, as far as practicable, simple, undisguised, and intelligible, that they may become the subjects for the approbation or animadversion of the people The bill authorising a subscription to the Louisville and Portland canal affords a striking illustration of the difficulty of withholding additional appropriations for the same object, when the first erroneous step has been taken by instituting a partnership between the Government and private companies. It proposes a third subscription on the part of the U. S., when each preceding one was at the time regarded as the extent of the aid which government was to render to that work; and the accompanying bill for light-houses, &c. contains an appropriation for a survey of the bed of the river, with a view to its improvement by removing the obstruction which the canal is designed to avoid. This improvement, if successful, would afford a free passage to the river, and render the canal entirely useless. To such improvidence is the course of legislation subject, in relation to internal improvements on local matters, even with the best intentions on the part of Congress

Although the motives which have influenced me in this matter may be already sufficiently stated, I am, nevertheless, induced by its importance to add a few observations of a general character.

In my objections to the bills authorising subscriptions to the Mayesville and Rockville Road Companies, I expressed my views fully in regard to the power of Congress to construct roads and canals within a State, or to appropriate money for improvements of a local character. I, at the same time, intimated my belief that the right to make appropriations for such as were of a national character, had been so generally acted upon, and so long acquiesced in by the General and State Governments, and the constituents of each, as to justify its exercise on the ground of continued and uninterrupted usage; but that it was, nevertheless, highly expedient that appropriations, even of that character, should, with the exception made at the time, be deferred until the national debt is paid, and that, in the mean while, some general rule for the action of the Government in that respect ought to be established.

These suggestions were not necessary to the decision of the question then before me; and were, I readily admit, intended to awaken the attention, and draw forth the opinions and observations, of our constituents, upon a subject of the highest importance to their interests, and one destined to exert a powerful influence upon the future operations of our political system. I know of no tribunal to which a public man in this country, in a case of doubt and difficulty, can appeal with greater advantage or more propriety, than the judgment of the people, and although I must necessarily, in the discharge of my official duties, be governed by the dictates of my own judgment, I have no desire to conceal my anxious wish to conform, as far as I can, to the views of those for whom I act.

All irregular expressions of public opinion are of necessity attended with some doubt as to their accuracy; but, making full allowances on that account, I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believing that the acts referred to, as well as the suggestions which I allowed myself to make in relation to their bearing upon the future operations of the government, have been approved by the great body of the people.—That those whose immediate pecuniary interests are to be affected by proposed expenditures, should shrink from the application of a rule which prefers their more general and remote interests to those which are personal and immediate, is to be expected But even such objections must, from the nature of our our population, be but temporary in their duration; and if it were otherwise, our course should be the same, for the time is yet, I hope, far distant, when those entrusted with power to be exercised for the good of the whole, will consider it either honest or wise to purchase local favor at the sacrifice of principle and the general good.

So understanding public sentiment, and thoroughly satisfied that the best interests of our common country imperiously require that the course which I have recommended in this regard should be adopted, I have, upon the most mature consideration, determined to pursue it.

It is due to candor, as well as to my own feelings, that I should express the reluctance and anxiety which I must at all times experience in exercising the undoubted right of the Executive to withhold his assent from bills on other grounds than their unconstitutionality. That this right should not be exercised on slight occasions, all will admit. It is only in matters of deep interest, when the principle involved may be justly regarded as next in importance to infractions of the Constitution itself, that such a step can be expected to meet with the approbation of the people. Such an occasion do I conscientiously believe the present to be. In the discharge of this delicate and highly responsible duty, I am sustained by the reflection that the exercise of this power has been deemed consistent with the obligation of official duty by several of my predecessors; and by the persuasion, too, that, whatever liberal institutions may have to fear from the encroachments of Executive power, which has been every where the cause of so much strife and bloody contention, but little danger is to be apprehended from a precedent by which that authority denies to itself the exercise of powers that bring in their train, influence and patronage of great extent; and thus excludes the operation of personal interests, every where the bane of official trust. I derive, too, no small degree of satisfaction from the reflection, that, if I have mistaken the interests and wishes of the people, the Constitution affords the means of soon redressing the error, by selecting for the place their favor has bestowed upon me, a citizen whose opinions may accord with their own. I trust, in the mean time, the interests of the nation will be saved from prejudice, by a rigid application of that portion of the public funds which might otherwise be applied to different objects to that highest of all our obligations, the payment of the public debt, and an opportunity be afforded for the adoption of some better rule for the operations of the Government in this matter than any which has hitherto been acted upon.

Profoundly impressed with the importance of the subject, not merely as it relates to the general prosperity of the country, but to the safety of the federal system, I cannot avoid repeating my earnest hope that all good citizens, who take a proper interest in the success and harmony of our admirable political institutions; and who are incapable of desiring to convert an opposite state of things into means for the gratification of personal ambition—will, laying aside minor considerations, and discarding local prejudices, unite their honest exertions to establish some fixed general principle, which shall be calculated to effect the greatest extent of public good in regard to the subject of internal improvement, and afford the least ground for sectional discontent.

The general ground of my objection to local appropriations has been heretofore expressed; and I [illegible] already urged—the importance of sustaining the State sovereignties, as far as is consistent with the rightful action of the Federal Government, and of preserving the greatest attainable harmony between them. I will now only add an expression of my conviction—a conviction which every day's experience serves to confirm—that the political creed which inculcates the pursuit of those great objects as a paramount duty is the true faith, and one to which we are mainly indebted for the present success of the entire system, and to which we must alone look for its future stability.

That there are diversities in the interests of the different States which compose this extensive confederacy, must be admitted. Those diversities, arising from situation, climate, population, and pursuits, are doubtless, as it is natural they should be, greatly exaggerated by jealousies and that spirit of rivalry so inseparable from neighboring communities. These circumstances make it the duty of those who are entrusted with the management of its affairs to neutralize their effects as far as practicable, by making the beneficial operation of the Federal Government as equal and equitable among the several States as can be done consistently with the great ends of its institution.

It is only necessary to refer to undoubted facts, to see how far the past acts of Government upon these subjects under consideration have fallen short of this object. The expenditures heretofore made for internal improvements amount to upwards of five millions of dollars, and have been distributed in very unequal proportions among the States. The estimated expense of works of which surveys have been made, together with that of others projected and partially surveyed, amount to more than ninety-six millions of dollars.

That such improvements, on account of particular circumstances, may be more advantageously and beneficially made in some States than in others, is doubtless true; but that they are of a character which should prevent an equitable distribution of the funds amongst the several States, is not to be conceded — The want of this equitable distribution cannot fail to prove a prolific source of irritation amongst the States

We have it constantly before our eyes, that professions of superior zeal in the cause of internal improvement, and a disposition to lavish the public funds upon objects of that character, are daily and earnestly put forth by aspirants to power, as constituting the highest claims to the confidence of the people.—Would it be strange, under such circumstances, and in times of great excitement, that grants of this description should find their motives in objects which may not accord with the public good? Those who have not had occasion to see and regret the indication of a sinister influence in these matters in past times, have been more fortunate than myself in their observation of the course of public affairs. If to these evils be added the combinations and angry contentions to which such a course of things gives rise, with their baleful influences upon the legislation of Congress touching the leading and appropriate duties of the Federal Government, it was but doing justice to the character of our people to expect the severe condemnation of the past which the recent exhibition of public sentiment has evinced.

Nothing short of a radical change in the action of the Government upon the subject, can, in my opinion, remedy the evil. If, as it would be natural to expect, the States which have been least favored in past appropriations should insist on being redressed in those hereafter to be made, at the expense of the States which have so largely and disproportionately participated, we have, as matters now stand, but little security that the attempt would do more than change the inequality from one quarter to another.

Thus viewing the subject, I have heretofore felt it my duty to recommend the adoption of some plan for the distribution of the surplus funds which may at any time remain in the treasury after the national debt shall have been paid, among the States, in proportion to the number of their representatives, to be applied by them to objects of internal improvement.

Although this plan has met with favor in some portions of the Union, it has also elicited objections which merit deliberate consideration. A brief notice of these objections here will not, therefore, I trust, be regarded as out of place.

They rest, as far as they have come to my knowledge, on the following grounds: 1st, an objection to the ratio of distribution, 2d, an apprehension that the existence of such a regulation would produce improvident and oppressive taxation to raise the funds for distribution, 3d, that the mode proposed would lead to the construction of works of a local nature, to the exclusion of such as are general, and as would consequently be of a more useful character; and, last, that it would create a discreditable and injurious dependence, on the part of the State Governments, upon the federal power. Of those who object to the ratio of representation as the basis of distribution, some insist that the importations of the respective States would constitute one that would be more equitable; and others, again, that the extent of their respective territories would furnish a standard which would be more expedient, and sufficiently equitable. The ratio of representation presented itself to my mind, and it still does, as one of obvious equity, because of its being the ratio of contribution, whether the funds to be distributed be derived from the customs or from direct taxation. It does not follow, however, that its adoption is indispensable to the establishment of the system proposed. There may be considerations appertaining to the subject which would render a departure to some extent, from the rule of contribution, proper. Nor is it absolutely necessary that the basis of distribution be confined to one ground. It may, if, in the judgment of those whose right it is to fix it, it be deemed politic and just to give it that character, have regard to several

In my first message, I stated it to be my opinion that "it is not probable that any adjustment of the tariff upon principles satisfactory to the people of the Union, will, until a remote period, if ever, leave the Government without a considerable surplus in the treasury, beyond what may be required for its current service." I have had no cause to change that opinion, but much to confirm it. Should these expectations be realized, a suitable fund would thus be produced for the plan under consideration to operate upon; and if there be no such fund, its adoption will, in my opinion, work no injury to any interest; for I cannot assent to the justness of the apprehension that the establishment of the proposed system would tend to the encouragement of improvident legislation of the character supposed. Whatever the proper authority, in the exercise of constitutional power, shall, at any time hereafter, decide to be for the general good, will, in that as in other respects, deserve and receive the acquiescence and support of the whole country; and we have ample security that every abuse of power in that regard, by the agents of the people, will receive a speedy and effectual corrective at their hands. The views which I take of the future, founded on the obvious and increasing improvement of all classes of our fellow-citizens, in intelligence, and in public and private virtue, leave me without much apprehension on that head.

I do not doubt that those who come after us, will be as much alive as we are to the obligation upon all the trustees of political power to exempt those for whom they act from all unnecessary burthens, and as sensible of the great truth, that the resources of the nation, beyond those required for the immediate and necessary purposes of Government, can no where be so well deposited as in the pockets of the people.

It may sometimes happen that the interests of particular States would not be deemed to coincide with the general interest in relation to improvement within such States. But if the danger to be apprehended from this source is sufficient to require it, a discretion might be reserved to Congress to direct to such improvements of a general character as the States concerned might not be disposed to unite in, the application of the quotas of those States, under the restriction of confining to each State the expenditure of its appropriate quota. It may, however, be assumed as a safe general rule, that such improvements as serve to increase the prosperity of the respective States in which they are made, by giving new facilities to trade, and thereby augmenting the wealth and comfort of their inhabitants, constitute the surest mode of conferring permanent advantages upon the whole. The strength as well as the true glory of the confederacy is mainly founded on the prosperity and power of the several independent sovereignties of which it is composed, and the certainty with which they can be brought into successful, active co-operation, through the agency of the Federal Government.

It is, moreover, within the knowledge of such as are at all conversant with public affairs, that schemes of internal improvement have, from time to time, been proposed, which, from their extent and seeming magnificence, were regarded as of national concernment, but which, upon fuller consideration and further experience, would now be rejected with great unanimity.

That the plan under consideration would derive important advantages from its certainty, and that the moneys set apart for these purposes would be more judiciously applied and economically expended under the direction of the State Legislatures, in which every part of each State is immediately represented, cannot, I think, be doubted. In the new States particularly, where a comparatively small population is scattered over an extensive surface, and the representation in Congress consequently very limited, it is natural to expect that the appropriations made by the Federal Government would be more likely to be expended in the vicinity of those members through whose immediate agency they were obtained, than if the funds were placed under the control of the legislature, in which every county of the State has its own representative This supposition does not necessarily impugn the motives of such Congressional representatives, nor is it so intended. We are all sensible of the bias to which the strongest minds and purest hearts are, under such circumstances, liable. In respect to the last objection, its probable effect upon the dignity and independence of the State Governments, it appears to me only necessary to state the case as it is, and as it would be if the measure proposed were adopted, to show that the operation is most likely to be the very reverse of that which the objection supposes.

In the one case, the State would receive its quota of the national revenue for domestic use upon a fixed principle, as a matter of right and from a fund to the creation of which it had itself contributed its fair proportion. Surely there could be nothing derogatory in that. As matters now stand, the States themselves, in their sovereign character, are not unfrequently petitioners at the bar of the Federal Legislature for such allowances out of the national treasury as it may comport with their pleasure or sense of duty to bestow upon them. It cannot require argument to prove which of the two courses is most compatible with the efficiency or respectability of the State Governments.

But all these are matters for discussion and dispassionate consideration. That the desired adjustment would be attended with difficulty, affords no reason why it should not be attempted. The effective operation of such motives would have prevented the adoption of the Constitution under which we have so long lived, and under the benign influence

of which our beloved country has so signally prospered. The framers of that sacred instrument had greater difficulties to overcome, and they did overcome them. The patriotism of the people, directed by a deep conviction of the importance of the Union, produced mutual concession and reciprocal forbearance. Strict right was merged in a spirit of compromise, and the result has consecrated their disinterested devotion to the general weal. Unless the American people have degenerated, the same result can be again effected, whenever experience points out the necessity of a resort to the same means to uphold the fabric which their fathers have reared. It is beyond the power of man to make a system of government like ours, or any other, operate with precise equality upon States situated like those which compose this confederacy; nor is inequality always injustice. Every State cannot expect to shape the measures of the General Government to suit its own particular interests. The causes which prevent it are seated in the nature of things and cannot be entirely counteracted by human means. Mutual forbearance, therefore, becomes a duty obligatory upon all, and we may, I am confident, count on a cheerful compliance with this high injunction on the part of our constituents. It is not to be supposed that they will object to make such comparatively inconsiderable sacrifices for the preservation of rights and privileges which other less favored portions of the world have in vain waded through seas of blood to acquire.

Our course is a safe one, if it be but faithfully adhered to. Acquiescence in the constitutionally expressed will of the majority, and the exercise of that will in a spirit of moderation, justice, and brotherly kindness, will constitute a cement which would forever preserve our Union. Those who cherish and inculcate sentiments like these, render a most essential service to their country; whilst those who seek to weaken their influence, are, however conscientious and praiseworthy their intentions, in effect its worst enemies

If the intelligence and influence of the country, instead of laboring to foment sectional prejudices, to be made subservient to party warfare, were, in good faith applied to the eradication of causes of local discontent, by the improvement of our institutions and by facilitating their adaption to the condition of the times, this task would prove one of less difficulty. May we not hope that the obvious interests of our common country, and the dictates of an enlightened patriotism, will, in the end, lead the public mind in that direction

After all, the nature of the subject does not admit of a plan wholly free from objection That which has for some time been in operation is, perhaps, the worst that could exist; and every advance that can be made in its improvement is a matter eminently worthy of your most deliberate attention.

It is very possible that one better calculated to effect the objects in view may yet be devised. If so, it is to be hoped that those who disapprove of the past, and dissent from what is proposed for the future, will feel it their duty to direct their attention to it, as they must be sensible that, unless some fixed rule for the action of the Federal Government in this respect is established, the course now attempted to be arrested will be again resorted to. Any mode which is calculated to give the greatest degree of effect and harmony to our legislation upon the subject—which shall best serve to keep the movements of the Federal Government within the sphere intended by those who modelled and those who adopted it—which shall lead to the extinguishment of the national debt in the shortest period. and impose the lightest burdens upon our constituents, shall receive from me a cordial and firm support

Among the subjects of great national concern, I cannot omit to press again upon your attention that part of the Constitution which regulates the election of President and Vice President. The necessity for its amendment is made so clear to my mind by the observation of its evils, and by the many able discussions which they have elicited on the floor of Congress and elsewhere, that I should be wanting to my duty were I to withhold another expression of my deep solicitude upon the subject. Our system, fortunately contemplates a recurrence to the first principles; differing, in this respect, from all that have preceded it, and securing it, I trust, equally against the decay and the commotions which have marked the progress of other Governments. Our fellow citizens, too, who, in proportion to their love of liberty, keep a steady eye upon the means of sustaining it, do not require to be reminded of the duty they owe to themselves to remedy all essential defects in so vital a part of their system. While they are sensible that every evil attendant upon its operation is not necessarily indicative of a bad organization, but may proceed from temporary causes, yet the habitual presence, or even a single instance of evils which can be clearly traced to an organic defect, will not, I trust, be overlooked through a too scrupulous veneration for the work of their ancestors. The Constitution was an experiment committed to the virtue and intelligence of the great mass of our countrymen, in whose ranks the framers of it themselves were to perform the part of patriotic observation and scrutiny; and if they have passed from the stage of existence with an increased confidence in its general adaptation to our condition, we should learn from authority so high the duty of fortifying the points in it which time proves to be exposed, rather than be deterred from approaching them by the suggestions of fear, or the dictates of misplaced reverence.

A provision which does not secure to the people a direct choice of their Chief Magistrate, but has a tendency to defeat their will, presented to my mind such an inconsistency with the general spirit of our institutions, that I was induced to suggest for your consideration the substitute which appeared to me at the same time the most likely to correct the evil and to meet the views of our constituents. The most mature reflection since, has added strength to the belief that the best interests of our country require the speedy adoption of some plan calculated to effect this end. A contingency which sometimes places it in the power of a single member of the House of Representatives to decide an election of so high and solemn a character, is unjust to the people, and becomes, when it occurs, a source of embarrassment to the individuals thus brought into power, and a cause of distrust of the representative body. Liable as the confederacy is, from its great extent, to parties founded upon sectional interests, and to a corresponding multiplication of candidates for the Presidency, the tendency of the constitutional reference to the House of Representatives, is, to devolve the election upon that body in almost every instance, and, whatever choice may then be made among the candidates thus presented to them, to swell the influence of particular interests to a degree inconsistent with the general good. The consequences of this feature of the Constitution appear far more threatening to the peace and integrity of the Union than any which I can conceive as likely to result from the simple legislative action of the Federal Government.

It was a leading object with the framers of the Constitution to keep as separate as possible the action of the Legislative and Executive branches of the Government. To secure this object, nothing is more essential than to preserve the former from the temptations of private interest, and, therefore, so to direct the patronage of the latter as not to permit such temptations to be offered. Experience abundantly demonstrates that every precaution in this respect is a valuable safeguard of liberty, and one which my reflections upon the tendencies of our system incline me to think should be made still stronger. It was for this reason that, in connexion with an amendment of the Constitution, removing all intermediate agency in the choice of the President, I recommended some restrictions upon the re-eligibility of that officer, and upon the tenure of offices generally. The reason still exists; and I renew the recommendation, with an increased confidence that its adoption will strengthen those checks by which the Constitution designed to secure the independence of each department of the Government, and promote the healthful and equitable administration of all the trusts which it has created. The agent most likely to contravene this design of the Constitution is the Chief Magistrate. In order, particularly, that his appointment may, as far as possible, be placed beyond the reach of any improper influences; in order that he may approach the solemn responsibilities of the highest office in the gift of a free people, uncommitted to any other course than the strict line of constitutional duty; and that the securities for this independence may be rendered as strong as the nature of power, and the weakness of its possessor, will admit, I cannot too earnestly invite your attention to the propriety of promoting such an amendment of the Constitution as will render him ineligible after one term of service.

It gives me pleasure to announce to Congress that the benevolent policy of the Government, steadily pursued for nearly thirty years, in relation to the removal of the Indians beyond the white settlements, is approaching to a happy consummation. Two important tribes have accepted the provision made for their removal at the last session of Congress; and it is believed that their example will induce the remaining tribes, also, to seek the same obvious advantages.

The consequences of a speedy removal will be important to the U. States, to individual States, and to the Indians themselves. The pecuniary advantages which it promises to the Government are the least of its recommendations. It puts an end to all possible danger of collision between the authorities of the General and State Governments on account of the Indians. It will place a dense and civilized population in large tracts of country now occupied by a few savage hunters. By opening the whole territory between Tennessee on the north, and Louisiana on the south, to the settlement of the whites, it will incalculably strengthen the southwestern frontier, and render the adjacent States strong enough to repel future invasion without remote aid. It will relieve the whole State of Mississippi, and the western part of Alabama, of Indian occupancy, and enable those States to advance rapidly in population, wealth and power. It will separate the Indians from immediate contact with settlements of whites; free them from the power of the States; enable them to pursue happiness in their own way, and under their own rude institutions; will retard the progress of decay, which is lessening their numbers; and perhaps cause them gradually, under the protection of the Government, and through the influence of good counsels, to cast off their savage habits, and become an interesting, civilized, and Christian community. These consequences, some of them so certain, and the rest so probable, make the complete execution of the plan sanctioned by Congress at its last session, an object of much solicitude.

Toward the aborigines of the country, no one can indulge a more friendly feeling than myself, or would go further in attempting to reclaim them from their wandering habits, and make them a happy and prosperous people. I have endeavored to impress upon them my own solemn convictions of the duties and powers of the General Government in relation to the State authorities. For the justice of the laws passed by the States within the scope of their reserved powers, they are not responsible to this Government.—As individuals, we may entertain and express our opinions of their acts, but, as a Government, we have as little right to control them as we have to prescribe laws to foreign nations.

With a full understanding of the subject, the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes have, with great unanimity, determined to avail themselves of the liberal offers presented by the act of Congress, and have agreed to remove beyond the Mississippi river. Treaties have been made with them, which, in due season, will be submitted for consideration. In negotiating these treaties, they were made to understand their true condition; and they have preferred maintaining their independence in the Western forests to submitting to the laws of the States in which they now reside. These treaties being probably the last which will ever be made with them, are characterized by great liberality on the part of the Government. They give the Indians a liberal sum in consideration of their removal, and comfortable subsistence on their arrival at their new homes. If it be their real interest to maintain a separate existence, they will there be at liberty to do so without the inconveniencies and casualties to which they would unavoidably have been subject in Alabama and Mississippi.

Humanity has often wept over the fate of the aborigines of this country, and philanthropy has been long busily employed in devising means to avert it. But its progress has never for a moment been arrested, and one by one have many powerful tribes disappeared from the earth. To follow to the tomb the last of his race, and to tread on the graves of extinct nations, excites melancholy reflections But true philanthropy reconciles the mind to these vicissitudes, as it does to the extinction of one generation to make room for another. In the monuments and fortresses of an unknown people, spread over the extensive regions of the West, we behold the memorials of a once powerful race, which was exterminated, or has disappeared, to make room for the existing savage tribes. Nor is there any thing in this, which, upon a comprehensive view of the general interests of the human race, is to be regretted. Philanthropy could not wish to see this continent resorted to the condition in which it was found by our forefathers. What good man would prefer a country covered with forests and ranged by a few thousand savages to our extensive Republic, studded with cities, towns, and prosperous farms; embellished with all the improvements which art can devise, or industry execute; occupied by more than twelve millions of happy people, and filled with all the blessings of liberty, civilization and religion.

The present policy of the Government is but a continuation of the same progressive change, by a milder process. The tribes which occupied the countries now constituting the Eastern States, were annihilated, or have melted away, to make room for the whites. The waves of population and civilization are rolling to the westward; and we now propose to acquire the countries occupied by the red men of the South and West by a fair exchange, and, at the expense of the U. States, to send them to a land where their existence may be prolonged and perhaps made perpetual. Doubtless it will be painful to leave the graves of their fathers; but what do they more than our ancestors did, or than our children are now doing? To better their condition in an unknown land, our forefathers left all that was dear in earthly objects. Our children, by thousands, yearly leave the land of their birth, to seek new homes in distant regions. Does humanity weep at these painful separations from every thing, animate and inanimate, with which the young heart has become entwined? Far from it. It is rather a source of joy that our country affords scope where our young population may range unconstrained in body or in mind, developing the power and faculties of man in their highest perfection. These remove hundreds, and almost thousands of miles, at their own expense, purchase the lands they occopy, and support themselves at their new home from the moment of their arrival. Can it be cruel in this Government, when, by events which it cannot control, the Indian is made discontented in his ancient home, to purchase his lands, to give him a new and extensive territory, to pay the expenses of his removal, and support him a year in his new abode? How many thousands of our own people would gladly embrace the opportunity of removing to the West on such conditions! If the offers made to the Indians were extended to them, they would be hailed with gratitude and joy.

And is it supposed that the wandering savage has a stronger attachment to his home, than the settled, civilized Christian? Is it more afflicting to him to leave the graves of his fathers, than it is to our brothers and children? Rightly considered, the policy of the General Government towards the red man is not only liberal but generous. He is unwilling to submit to the laws of the States, and mingle with their population. To save him from this alternative, or perhaps utter annihilation, the General Government kindly offers him a new home, and proposes to pay the whole expense of his removal and settlement.

In the consummation of a policy originating at an early period, and steadily pursued by every administration within the present century—so just to the States, and so generous to the Indians, the Executive feels it has a right to expect the co-operation of Congress, and of all good and disinterested men.—The States, moreover, have a right to demand it.—It was substantially a part of the compact which made them members of our confederacy. With Georgia, there is an express contract; with the new States, an implied one of equal obligation. Why, in authorizing Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, to form constitutions, and become separate States, did Congress include within their limits extensive tracts of Indian lands, and, in some instances, powerful Indian tribes? Was it not understood by both parties that the power of the States was to be co-extensive with their limits, and that, with all convenient despatch, the General Government should extinguish the Indian title, and remove every obstruction to the complete jurisdiction of the State Governments over the soil? Probably not one of those States would have accepted a separate existence—certainly it would never have been granted by Congress—had it been understood that they were to be confined forever to those small portions of their nominal territory, the Indian title to which had at the time been extinguished

It is, therefore, a duty which this Government owes to the new States, to extinguish, as soon as possible the Indian title to all lands which Congress themselves have included within their limits. When this is done, the duties of the General Government in relation to the States and Indians within their limits are at an end. The Indians may leave the State or not, as they choose. The purchase of their lands does not alter, in the least, their personal relations with the State Government. No act of the General Government has ever been deemed necessary to give the States jurisdiction over the persons of the Indians. That they possess by virtue of their sovereign power within their own limits, in as full a manner before as after the purchase of the Indian lands; nor can this Government add to or diminish it.

May we not hope, therefore, that all good citizens, and none more zealously than those who think the Indian oppressed by subjection to the laws of the States, will unite in attempting to open the eyes of those children of the forest to their true condition, and by a speedy removal, to relieve them from the evils, real or imaginary, present or prospective, with which they may be supposed to be threatened.

Among the numerous causes of congratulation, the condition of our impost revenue deserves special mention, inasmuch as it promises the means of extinguishing the public debt sooner than was anticipated, and furnishes a strong illustration of the practical effects of the present tariff upon our commercial interests.

The object of the tariff is objected to by some as unconstitutional; and it is considered by almost all as defective in many of its parts.

The power to impose duties on imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust those duties with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry is so completely incidental to that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to their inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them, and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case: this indispensable power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of the authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress.

In this conclusion, I am confirmed as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended the exercise of this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiescence of the States, and the general understanding of the people.

The difficulties of a more expedient adjustment of the present tariff, although great, are far from being insurmountable. Some are unwilling to improve any of its parts, because they would destroy the whole: others fear to touch the objectionable parts, lest those they approve should be jeopardied. I am persuaded that the advocates of these conflicting views do injustice to the American people, and to their Representatives. The general interest is the interest of each: and my confidence is entire, that to ensure the adoption of such modifications of the tariff as the general interest requires, it is only necessary that that interest should be understood.

It is an infirmity of our nature to mingle our interests and prejudices with the operation of our reasoning powers, and attribute to the objects of our likes and dislikes qualities they do not possess, and effects they cannot produce. The effects of the present tariff are doubtless overrated, both in its evils and in its advantages. By one class of reasoners, the reduced price of cotton and other agricultural products is ascribed wholly to its influence, and by another, the reduced price of manufactured articles The probability is, that neither opinion approaches the truth, and that both are induced by that influence, of interests and prejudices to which I have referred. The decrease of prices extends throughout the commercial world, embracing not only the raw material and the manufactured article, but provisions and lands. The cause must, therefore, be deeper and more pervading than the tariff of the United States. It may, in a measure, be attributable to the increased value of the precious metals, produced by a diminution of the supply, and an increase in the demand; while commerce has rapidly extended itself, and population has augmented The supply of gold and silver, the general medium of exchange, has been greatly interrupted by civil convulsions in the countries from which they are principally drawn.—A part of the effect, too, is doubtless owing to an increase of operatives and improvements in machinery But, on the whole, it is questionable whether the reduction in the price of lands, produce, and manufactures, has been greater than the appreciation of the standard of value.

While the chief object of duties should be revenue, they may be so adjusted as to encourage manufactures. In this adjustment, however, it is the duty of the Government to be guided by the general good. Objects of national importance, alone, ought to be protected; of these the productions of our soil, our mines, and our workshops, essential to national defence, occupy the first rank. Whatever other species of domestic industry, having the importance to which I have referred, may be expected, after temporary protection, to compete with foreign labor on equal terms, merit the same attention in a subordinate degree.

The present tariff taxes some of the comforts of life unnecessarily high; it undertakes to protect interests too local and minute, to justify a general exaction; and it also attempts to force some kinds of manufactures, for which the country is not ripe.—Much relief will be derived, in some of these respects, from the measures of your last session.

The best, as well as fairest mode of determining whether, from any just considerations, a particular interest ought to receive protection, would be to submit the question singly for deliberation. If, after due examination of its merits, unconnected with extraneous considerations—such as a desire to sustain a general system, or to purchase support for a different interest—it should enlist in its favor a majority of the Representatives of the people, there can be little danger of wrong or injury in adjusting the tariff, with reference to its protective effect. If this obviously just principle were honestly adhered to, the branches of industry which deserve protection, would be saved from the prejudice excited against them, when that protection forms part of a system by which portions of the country feel, or conceive themselves to be, oppressed. What is incalculably more important, the vital principle of our system—that principle which requires acquiescence in the will of the majority—would be secure from the discredit and danger to which it is exposed by the acts of majorities, founded, not on identity of conviction, but on combinations of small minorities, entered into for the purpose of mutual assistance in measures which, resting solely on their own merits, could never be carried.

I am well aware, that this is a subject of so much delicacy, on account of the extended interests it involves, as to require that it should be touched with the utmost caution; and that, while an abandonment of the policy in which it originated—a policy coeval with our Government, and pursued through successive administrations, is neither to be expected or desired, the people have a right to demand, and have demanded, that it be so modified as to correct abuses and obviate injustice.

That our deliberations on this interesting subject should be uninfluenced by those partizan conflicts that are incident to free institutions, is the fervent wish of my heart. To make this great question, which unhappily so much divides and excites the public mind, subservient to the short-sighted views of faction, must destroy all hope of settling it satisfactorily to the great body of the people, and for the general interest. I cannot, therefore, on taking leave of the subject, too earnestly for my own feelings or the common good, warn you against the blighting consequences of such a course.

According to the estimates at the Treasury Department, the receipts in the treasury during the present year will amount to $24,161,018 which will exceed by about $300,000 the estimate presented in the last annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The total expenditure during the year, exclusive of public debt, is estimated at $13,742,311; and the payment on account of public debt for the same period will have been $11,354,630; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first of January, 1831, of $4,819,781.

In connection with the condition of our finances, it affords me pleasure to remark that judicious and efficient arrangements have been made by the Treasury Department for securing the pecuniary responsibility of the public officers, and the more punctual payment of public dues The revenue cutter service has been organized, and placed on a good footing, and aided by an increase of inspectors at exposed points; and the regulations adopted under the act of May, 1830, for the inspection and appraisement of merchandize, having produced much improvement in the execution of the laws, more security against the commission of frauds upon the revenue. Abuses in the allowances for fishing bounties have also been corrected, and a material saving in that branch of the service thereby effected. In addition to these improvements, the system of expenditure for sick seamen belonging to the merchant service has been revised; and, by being rendered uniform and economical, the benefits of the fund applicable to the object have been usefully extended.

The prosperity of our country is also further evinced by the increased revenue arising from the sale of public lands, as will appear from the report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the documents accompanying it, which are herewith transmitted. I beg leave to draw your attention to this report, and to the propriety of making early appropriations for the objects which it specifies.

Your attention is again invited to the subjects connected with that portion of the public interests entrusted to the War Department. Some of them were referred to in my former message; and they are presented in detail in the report of the Secretary of War, herewith submitted. I refer you, also, to the report of that officer for a knowledge of the state of the Army, fortifications, arsenals, and Indian affairs; all of which, it will be perceived, have been guarded with zealous attention and care. It is worthy of your consideration whether the armaments necessary for the fortifications on our maritime frontier, which are now, or shortly will be, completed, should not be in readiness sooner than the customary appropriations will enable the Department to provide them. This precaution seems to be due to the general system of fortification which has been sanctioned by Congress, and is recommended by that maxim of wisdom which tells us in peace to prepare for war.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy for a highly satisfactory account of the manner in which the concerns of that Department have been conducted during the present year. Our position in relation to all the most powerful nations of the earth, and the present condition of Europe, admonish us to cherish this arm of our national defence with peculiar care. Separated by wide seas from all those Governments whose power we might have reason to dread, we have nothing to apprehend from attempts at conquests. It is chiefly attacks upon our commerce, and harrassing inroads upon our coast against which we have to guard. A respectable naval force, always afloat, with an accumulation of the means to give it a rapid extension in case of need, furnishes the power by which all such aggressions may be prevented or repelled. The attention of the Government has, therefore, been recently directed more to preserving the public vessels already built, and providing materials to be placed in depot for future use, than to increasing their number. With the aid of Congress, in a few years, the Government will be prepared in case of emergency, to put afloat a powerful Navy of new ships almost as soon as old ones could be repaired.

The modifications in this part of the service suggested in my last annual message, which are noticed more in detail, in the report of the Secretary of the Navy, are again recommended to your serious attention.

The report of the Postmaster General, in like manner, exhibits a satisfactory view of the important branch of the Government under his charge. In addition to the benefits already extended by the operations of the Post Office Department, considerable improvements within the present year have been secured, by an increase in the accommodation of stage coaches, and in the frequency and celerity of the transportation of the mail between some of the most important points of the Union.

Under the late contracts, improvements have been provided for the southern section of the country, and, at the same time, an annual saving made, of upwards of seventy-two thousand dollars. Notwithstanding the excess of expenditure beyond the current receipts for a few years past, necessarily incurred in the fulfilment of existing contracts, and in the additional expenses, between the periods of contracting, to meet the demands created by the rapid growth and extension of our flourishing country; yet the satisfactory assurance is given, that the future revenue of the Department will be sufficient to meet its extensive engagements. The system recently introduced, that subjects its receipts and disbursements to strict regulation, has entirely fulfilled its design. It gives full assurance of the punctual transmission, as well as the security of the funds of the Department. The efficiency and industry of its officers, and the ability and energy of contractors, justify an increased confidence in its continued prosperity.

The attention of Congress was called, on a former occasion, to the necessity of such a modification of the office of Attorney General of the United States as would render it more adequate to the wants of the public service. This resulted in the establishment of the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, and the earliest measures were taken to give effect to the provisions of the law which authorized the appointment of that officer, and defined his duties. But it is not believed that this provision, however useful in itself, is calculated to supersede the necessity of extending the duties and powers of the Attorney General's office. On the contrary, I am convinced that the public interest would be greatly promoted by giving to that officer the general superintendence of the various law agents of the Government, and of all law proceedings, whether civil or criminal, in which the United States may be interested, allowing to him, at the same time, such a compensation as would enable him to devote his undivided attention to the public business. I think such a provision alike due to the public and to the officer.

Occasions of reference from the different Executive Departments to the Attorney General are frequent occurrence, and the prompt decision of the questions so referred tends much to facilitate the despatch of business in those Departments. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, herein appended. shows also a branch of the public service now specially entrusted to any officer, which might be advantageously committed to the Attorney General.

But, independently of these considerations, the office is now one of daily duty. It was originally organized, and its compensation fixed, with a view to occasional service, leaving to the incumbent time for the exercise of his profession in private practice.—The state of things which warranted such an organization, no longer exists. The frequent claims upon the services of this officer would render his absence from the Seat of Government, in professional attendance upon the courts, injurious to the public service, and the interests of the Government could not fully be promoted by charging him with the general superintendence of all its legal concerns.

Under a strong conviction of the justness of these suggestions, I recommend it to Congress to make the necessary provisions for giving effect to them, and to place the Attorney General, in regard to compensation, on the same footing with the heads of the several Executive Departments. To this officer might also be intrusted a cognizance of the cases of insolvency in public debtors, especially if the views which I submitted on this subject last year should meet the approbation of Congress, to which I again solicit your attention.

Your attention is respectfully invited to the situation of the District of Columbia. Placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive jurisdiction and control of Congress, this District is certainly entitled to a much greater share of its consideration than it has yet received. There is a want of uniformity in its laws, particularly in those of a penal character, which increases the expense of their administration, and subjects the people to all the inconveniences which result from the operation of different codes in so small a territory. On different sides of the Potomac, the offence is punishable in unequal degrees, and the peculiarities of many of the early laws of Maryland and Virginia remain in force, notwithstanding their repugnance, in some cases, to the improvements which have superseded them in those States.

Besides a remedy for these evils, which is loudly called for, it is respectfully submitted whether a provision authorizing the selection of a Delegate to represent the wants of the citizens of this District on the floor of Congress, is not due to them, and to the character of our Government. No portion of our citizens should be without a practical enjoyment of the principles of freedom; and there is none more important than that which cultivates a proper relation between the governors and the governed. Imperfect as this must be in this case, yet it is believed that it would be greatly improved by a representation in Congress, with the same privileges that are allowed to that of the other Territories of the U. S.

The importance of the principle involved in the inquiry, whether it will be proper to recharter the Bank of the United States, requires that I should again call the attention of Congress to the subject.—Nothing has occurred to lessen, in any degree, the dangers which many of our citizens apprehend from that institution, as at present organized. In the spirit of improvement and compromise which distinguishes our country and its institutions, it becomes us to inquire whether it be not possible to secure the advantages afforded by the present Bank through the agency of a Bank of the United States so modified in its principles and structure as to obviate constitutional and other objections.

It is thought practicable to organize such a bank, with the necessary officers, as a branch of the Treasury Department, based on the public and individual deposites, without power to make loans or purchase property, which shall remit the funds which may be paid, if thought advisable, by allowing its officers to sell bills of exchange to private individuals at a moderate premium. Not being a corporate body, having no stockholders, debtors, or property, and but few officers, it would not be obnoxious to the constitutional objections which are urged against the present bank; and having no means to operate on the hopes, fears, or interests of large masses of the community, it would be shorn of the influence which makes that bank formidable. The States would be strengthened by having in their hands the means of furnishing the local paper currency through their own banks; while the Bank of the United States, though issuing no paper, would check the issues of the State banks, by taking their notes in deposite and for exchange, only so long as they continue to be redeemed with specie. In times of public emergency, the capacities of such an institution might be enlarged by legislative provisions.

These suggestions are made, not so much as a recommendation. as with a view of calling the attention of Congress to the possible modifications of a system, which cannot continue to exist in its present form without occasional collisions with the local authorities, and perpetual apprehensions and discontent on the part of the States and the people.

In conclusion, fellow citizens, allow me to invoke, in behalf of your deliberations, that spirit of conciliation and disinterestedness, which is the gift of patriotism. Under an overruling and merciful Providence, the agency of this spirit has thus been signalized in the prosperity and glory of our beloved country. May its influence be eternal.

ANDREW JACKSON.

Congress.—A large majority of both Houses appeared on Monday the 6th inst. In the Senate, Mr. Smith of Md. President *pro tem.* took the Chair. In the House, the Speaker, Mr. Stevenson, being absent, nothing was done until Tuesday, when he appeared and took his seat. The Standing Committees of the two Houses have been appointed, but we have not room for them. The different subjects embraced in the President's Message have also been referred to appropriate Committees. Considerable debate arose on referring that part relating to the U. S. Bank to the Com. of Ways and Means; Mr. Wayne having moved its reference to a Select Committee, on the ground that the Committee of Ways and Means has already reported adversely to the President's recommendation. The motion of Mr. W. was negatived, yeas 67, nays 108. The vote is considered a pretty fair test of the strength of the Bank in that House.

The trial of Judge Peck was to commence on Monday last.

Destructive Gale.—The papers from Newbern and Norfolk give distressing accounts of the loss of life and property by the storm on the night of the 5th inst. At Ocracock Bar, especially, it blew a hurricane for several hours. Three schooners were wrecked, with the loss of all their crews. Four others were lost, but the crews saved.

Steam Boat Explosion.—The boiler of the Steam Boat Andrew Jackson exploded near Savannah, Geo. on Sunday afternoon the 4th inst. The Engineer was killed, and 4 persons wounded. The boat sunk.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 16, 1830.

The proposed Rail Road.—We have not been for a full account of the proceedings of the Town Meeting on Thursday last. Suffice it to say, that after considerable debate, the meeting determined to instruct our Representative, in case the Legislature refuse the appropriation, to procure the passage of an act authorising the Commissioners of Fayetteville to open books of subscription for a sum not exceeding $20,000, in shares of $100 each, and to subscribe on behalf of the Town, for the whole or any part of the Stock, as may be determined on at a future Town meeting. We do not hazard much in asserting it as our belief, that the ensuing year will not pass over before the Rail Road will be in full and successful operation. As an evidence of its practicability, we have pleasure in stating, that a gentleman who has completed a contract for constructing a part of the Charleston Rail Road, was here a day or two ago, and was so favorably impressed with an observation of the route, &c. that he offered to do the whole work for the consideration of its proceeds for two years; at the end of that time to deliver it up to the Town free of incumbrance.

Expected visit of the President.—After the business of the Rail Road was concluded at the Town Meeting, Mr. Hybart submitted resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, to appoint a Committee to invite the President of the U. States to visit Fayetteville in the course of the Southern tour which it is understood he will make during the ensuing year; and to make appropriate arrangements expressing that respect to him, should he visit us which are merited by his high station and distinguished services. The following gentlemen were appointed the committee, viz: Messrs. J. D. Toomer, L. D. Henry, J. D. Williams, Benj'n Robinson, T. L. Hybart, H. Ayer, James Seawell, Duncan MacRae, A. Cameron, John MacRae, T. N. Cameron, Esek Arnold, and J. W. Wright.

The President's Message.—By the aid of a supplement and the omission of a number of advertisements, we are enabled to crowd the document into our columns. It it an able one, truly republican in its principles, correct in its recommendations, with perhaps but one exception, and strong in its arguments to support them. It presents as many subjects for congratulation to every lover of his country as any message that we ever recollect to have read.

The part of the Message to which we take exception, is that in which a Government Bank is recommended, which we consider obnoxious to greater objection on the score of Government patronage and influence, without the capacity of doing good, possessed (and faithfully exercised) by the Institution the present is anxious to abolish.

In New York, a few days before the meeting of Congress, U. S. Bank stock fell from 130 to $126, in anticipation of a renewed attack upon the Bank in the President's Message. It has no doubt risen higher than ever since the vote on referring that part of the Message on the subject to a Select Committee, and not to the Committee of Ways and Means, from which, at the last session, emanated Mr. McDuffie's celebrated Report in favor of the Bank.

In Philadelphia, after the receipt of the Message, 100 shares were sold at $123 per share.

On Thursday last, Major James Hamilton, was elected Governor, and Patrick Noble Lieutenant Governor, of South Carolina. The vote for Governor was, Hamilton 93, Manning 67, blank 1. This vote probably shews the strength of parties upon the nullification question more accurately than any that has been taken, and proves that that cannot be carried. An able debate is going on upon the subject.

Pasquotank.—Warren county contains a population of 11,877. Increase, 719.

Simmons contains 7,421. Increase, 564.

Rhode Island is the only State from which the return of the Census has been received. The population is 97,226. Increase 14,167. Providence contains 16,832 inhabitants—gain since 1810, 5,065. There is no doubt that the ratio of Representation in Congress will be so fixed as that Rhode Island will retain her two Representatives; consequently that it will be less than has been expected, viz. 50,000.—It will be fixed at 48,000, which will secure North Carolina her present number of Representatives.

At the late meeting of the Stockholders of the State Bank, the President made a statement of its affairs, shewing (says the Register) that its Prospects were much improved the last year. Judge Cameron was re-appointed President, having consented to act in that capacity for some time longer. Our former townsman, Mr. Wm. E. Troy, was appointed Clerk of the Salisbury Branch.

Large Turnips.—We were yesterday presented by a friend with two turnips, the largest of which weighed, trimmed, 5lb. 2 oz.

The Steam Boats Henrietta and Enterprize have left Wilmington during the past week, with on board a great number of Merchants here and in the country, a list of whom we are compelled to omit for want of room.

The Rev. Mr. McInnish, of the Catholic Church, will preach at St. Patrick's Church, Wilmington, on Sunday next.

DIED,

At his residence in Amelia county, Va. on the 4th inst. WILLIAM B. GILES, Esq. late Governor of that State, in the 69th year of his age.

The Legislature.—The great length of the President's Message obliges us to notice the proceedings of the Legislature very briefly. The letters of our correspondent, however, embrace almost every thing of interest.

A bill has been introduced, to extend the laws of this State over that part of the territory now occupied by the Cherokee Indians, and included within the chartered limits of N. Carolina. Another to repeal the act creating a Board of Internal Improvement. Another to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery, and Anson Counties. And the following bills relating to slaves, &c.: A bill to prevent the gaming of slaves, and to prevent free persons from gaming with slaves, or suffering them to game in their houses: A bill to prevent the circulation of seditious publications, and for other purposes: A bill to prevent slaves from attending muster or election grounds, on the days of muster or elections: A bill to prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted: A bill to re-enact a part of the first section of an act passed in 1787, ch. 11, for hiring out persons on indictment or presentment, not being able or willing to pay the fees of office and jailor's fees: A bill to amend the several laws in this State concerning slaves and free negroes: A bill to regulate the emancipation of slaves: A bill the better to preserve order among slaves, by more effectually providing against their hiring their own time, and to prevent their going at large.

The bill giving the people the right to elect Clerks of the Superior and County Courts has been rejected in the Commons, by a majority of one vote only.

A great number of private bills are before the two Houses, and some few have become laws.

In compliance with a resolution of the General Assembly, desiring to know from the State Bank, the amount which had been paid to the State in dividends and bonuses, from the commencement of the Institution, the President has reported

That the amount paid by the Bank to the State since its commencement, a period of about 20 years, in dividends, is	$350,479
do. in bonuses,	67,500
Total,	417,979
The total am't of dividends declared since the commencement of the Institution, is	1,865,988
do. of bonuses,	317,682
Total,	2,183,670

Raleigh Register.

Mr. HENRY's REPORT

To the Legislature, on the construction of a Rail Road from Fayetteville to Campbellton.

Mr. HENRY, from the Comm. on Internal Improvements, made the following Report on this subject:

That the subject is one which has long engrossed the public attention; that it has frequently been bro't to the notice of the Legislature by the Board of Internal Improvements, and has been regarded by the patriotic, best informed, and intelligent portion of the community, in every part of the State, as an enterprize involving little or no risk, and pregnant with great & important results to the interest of the State.

That whether we consider it as a means of relieving the commerce of the country of a tax which falls upon the producer and consumer; or as a measure which combines two essential benefits to the State, the one in diminishing the tax upon the transportation of the commerce of the Cape Fear, the other in affording a profitable investment of the funds of the State now lying idle in the Treasury; or as furnishing a simple and cheap test of the practicability and applicability of rail roads to the trade of this State, it is a measure which, in every point of view, lays a paramount claim (yielding in importance to none other) upon the immediate consideration of the Legislature. It must be recollected that at least 22 counties in this State, lying partly east, but mostly to the west and north-west of the Cape Fear, and among the most productive in the State, are interested in the market at Fayetteville. All the produce which is sent to that market is transported from the town to the river, a distance of one mile, and is subject to a considerable expense in its transit; and all the merchandise which is brought there, and sold and consumed in those counties, is subject to a like expense. This tax upon produce is paid solely by the farmer or producer, the merchant always deducting it from the price of the produce; and on merchandise by the consumer, (who is generally the farmer,) the merchant always adding it on to the price of the article he sells. So that in any event, it is a tax upon commerce—upon the producer—not upon the merchant, and which oppresses the agricultural interests of the country. This tax is estimated to amount annually to from 10 to 15,000 dollars, and might safely be averaged at 12,000 dollars per annum.

By whom ought this work to be constructed?—Surely by the State. The sovereign power ought never to part with its dominion over the main arteries and channels of its commerce; like the air and the ocean, they ought to be not only free to all, but above the control of individuals, subject only to such necessary regulations as may be established for the benefit of the whole.

In grants, to individuals, of portions of the sovereign power over particular channels of trade, the human mind in framing them is incapable of foreseeing and defining the express limits of the grant, so as to preclude assumptions of power oppressive and embarrassing to the freedom of commerce. In the course of a few generations, language itself undergoes gradations of change, together with the affairs and opinions of men. All the wit and ingenuity of individuals, prompted and made keen by the powerful impulses of self interest, will never fail to discover in the force of some word, or the construction of some sentence, a lurking power, which, coinciding with the prevailing notion of the times or some ingenious conceit, will be made to draw within its vortex an absolute dominion over the trade of the country, and subject it to the caprice of individuals.

Chartered powers are frequently the subject of very great abuse. In this State, where the rights of corporations are not well understood, nor their liabilities well defined, the citizen chooses rather to submit to the abuse than to seek an uncertain remedy in a course of litigation. Besides these considerations, it is the true policy of the State to rid the trade of the country of every tax, instead of granting jurisdiction over it to individuals, which, while it deprives her of the power, establishes the tax as a permanent restriction.

It is thus that our State has frittered away her sovereignty by piece meal, and lost jurisdiction over all the rivers of the State. Had she withheld these powers, and constructed works of Internal Improvement as her means would permit, imposing a toll merely sufficient to keep them up and in repair, the burthens upon trade would have been lightened, and the sovereignty of the State unimpaired.

There is one view of this subject more cogent than all others, and which must come home to the pride and interest of every citizen of the State—Every civilized State in Europe and in this Union is now vigorously employed in establishing new ways for cheapening the transportation of their products to market. By common consent, the result of actual experiment, the rail road has been found to supercede all other modes of transportation, whether we consider speed, cheapness or safety. In fact, with the application of locomotive power to its use, the rail road has realized the fabled velocity of conquering time and space. Within the last two months, Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated English Engineer, has performed a trip with the Rocket Engine, on the rail road from Manchester to Liverpool, a distance of 32 miles, in 33 minutes, more than 58 miles per hour.

In this wide and vast competition, in which every nation in Christendom and of every climate, is straining its powers and resources, by augmenting the quantity of its productions, and cheapening their transportation, to undersell in the general market, how are we to contend with them? The costs of a hundred weight, a hundred miles on a rail road, is generally less than 1 cent; the cost of the same, the same distance, on our common roads, is 1 dollar.—The cost of conveying 100 weight a hundred miles, on the Canal in New York, is, in some instances, the tenth part of a cent; in others, less than a cent. Here is a saving of 99 cents in every hundred. The toll upon the rail road now constructing from Columbia to Charleston is fixed at 25 cents for a bale of cotton, a distance of 120 miles, which is about 6 cents for 100 lbs. a hundred miles. By this there would be a saving of 94 cents for every hundred weight, a hundred miles. The toll upon the rail road in Maryland is fixed at 2 cents for 100 lbs. a hundred miles. The toll on the contemplated rail road from Petersburg to the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, is fixed at the rate of 3½ cents for one hundred weight, the whole distance. These rates are taken from public documents in the possession of your Committee. Supposing, therefore, that a wagon, loaded with 3000 weight, and drawn by 4 horses, had to go on our roads a hundred miles to market, the costs of transportation would be 30 dollars; if 200 miles, 60 dollars; which would amount to one fifth part of the value of the whole load, over and above the expenses of the team and the loss of the driver's time. The same load transported the same distance on a rail road, would, according to some of the above rates, cost 15 cents; by others, 60 cents; and by the highest, 3 dollars and 60 cents, besides saving the expense of the team.—The difference being in the two modes of transportation, between 15 cents and 60 dollars, at one rate, and 3 dollars 60 cents and 60 dollars according to the highest rate.

It must be appalling to a citizen of North Carolina, who appreciates those facts, and, casting his eyes forward upon the future destinies of the State, foresees her poverty and degradation in this overwhelming flood of competition, which is coming upon her, and must sweep her products from the general market, unless some change is wrought in her situation. The effects of internal improvements in other States, in diminishing the value of our products, are as yet scarcely felt by us. Many of them are but local in their operations. Those which are intended to surmount the barriers of the Alleghany, and to penetrate into the valley of the Mississippi, are but yet in embryo. When they shall have been completed, then we must feel the full effects of their power—Radiating from Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, to every point of that boundless valley, stimulating every country through which they pass to the very maximum of its production, new States rising in the west, tier beyond tier—immense forests falling before the bursting tide of population—cultivated fields, towns and cities rising in their place, the accumulated and accumulating products of their agriculture mingling into one mighty mass, will pour down through these great channels of transportation upon the markets of the east. There our products must meet it. How are we to stand the competition? It will be impossible. We will be undersold not only because this produce has been transported at infinitely cheaper rates, but because of the vast increase in the agricultural products of the country, which must depress the market to the lowest price. Experience having verified it, that the product of all labor is increased in a much greater ratio than the simple one of the mere diminution of the price of transportation. Here then we must meet the western farmer, our load costing us $60, and the expense of the team to get it there, and his load costing him 60 cents, without any cost or risk of team. It is palpable that we must be driven from the market. Our condition then in a few years to come must be one of ruin and despair, unless we emigrate or improve our roads to market.

It will be urged, however, that we have already wasted thousands in fruitless attempts at internal improvements, and that they are impracticable with us. True we have. But it is remembered, that wisdom is to be gained by learning and experience in every thing. Error and the want of foresight are the lot of man. It is the primal curse that we should earn our bread by the sweat of the brow. The very operations of nature are slow and gradual in their progress, thus teaching us that it is by perseverance only that we must ever hope to succeed. We have no such thing in our day as inspired wisdom on any subject; and surely we are not so humiliated as to believe that God has degraded us, a peculiar race, beneath our fellows, that we cannot, or will not learn. Our past experience, the experience of other States, the vast improvements in modern education, which has sent forth of late so many young men qualified in the science of civil engineering, making this sort of knowledge cheap and plenty, will enable us, like others, to profit by our former blunders, and to operate with more skill, economy and wisdom in future.

It is believed that the project now under consideration has this peculiar merit: that while it affords a test of the applicability of rail roads to the trade of this State, it will involve only the small expense of 6 or $7,000—will be attended with no risk, and as soon as completed will yield an immediate revenue to the State, and relieve commerce from a considerable burthen. If the experiment should shew that the rail road cannot be accommodated to a trade entirely agricultural, then we shall have acquired wisdom without any loss, and save millions of treasure, which other States are now lavishing upon works of a like nature. Should it, however, succeed, then we will have discovered a light to guide us with a safe and unerring step in future schemes of internal improvement.

The committee will now conclude their report with the plan and estimates of the superstructure of a rail road from Fayetteville to the river Cape Fear at Campbellton; and, also with a statement of the funds of the State, shewing her ability to accomplish the work without invading the current revenue of the year.

This plan and estimate are the same which have been adopted by the Petersburg Rail Road Company, on the recommendation of their Engineer, Mr. Moncure Robinson.

Sills of white or post oak, 7 feet 8 inches long, 12 inches in diameter, flatted at bottom to a width of 9 inches, to be laid transversely the road at a distance of 6 feet apart from centre to centre. In the notches of these sills, rails of heart pine, 5 inches wide by 9 inches in depth, to be secured 4½ feet apart, measured within the rails. On the inner edge of these rails, plates of rolled iron, 2 inches wide by ½ an inch thick, to be spiked with wrought iron spikes 4½ inches long except in the curves of the rail road, where a somewhat different section, but without any increase of weight, would be recommended for the rails. Between the sills (on the completion of the track) to be partially filled with a packing of broken stone, to give stability to the structure.

Mr. Robinson deems the following to be an average estimate of the cost of a mile of superstructure, as above described:

880 Sills, hewn, notched, and embedded, at 50 cents each,	$440 00
10,912 lineal feet of heart pine rails, allowing 3½ per cent. for waste, at 4 cents,	436 00
1,760 Keys, at 4 cents each,	70 40
10,560 lineal feet of plate rails, 2 inches by ½ an inch, weight 3⅓ lbs. per foot, 15 7-10 tons, delivered at $60 per ton,	942 60
10,560 4½ inch spikes, 9 to the lb. at 1 dollar per hundred,	105 60
Strips of zink or sheet iron under ends of rails,	24 92
Placing and dressing wooden & spiking down iron rails,	230 00
Packing partially between sills with round or broken stone,	256 00
	$2,506 00

The estimated costs of the construction of the rail road from Columbia to Charleston, (your committee learn from a printed document before them) to be $3,000. Dr. Caldwell, of our University, who has devoted great attention to rail roads, and has had access to the best sources of information in this country and Europe, made an estimate two years ago of the costs of a rail road from Fayetteville to the Cape Fear, at $3,000 for the construction; and that the costs of the excavation at the banks of the river, and of two stationary engines, one at the bank of the river, and one at the town, would be 3,000 more—total, $6,000.

[*The Committee here give a statement of the funds at the command of the State, and conclude*]—

Your committee, therefore, are of opinion, that it is expedient for the State, out of her own funds, to construct the said rail road, and beg leave to report a bill to that effect.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Friday night, Dec. 10.

No circumstance has transpired the present session, which has excited so general an expression of feeling, as the determination of Governor Owen to retire from the Gubernatorial Chair. This resolution was communicated to the Legislature by the Governor, in a brief but appropriate note, in which he takes an opportunity of thanking them for the honors hitherto conferred on him. He is impelled to this course, from considerations wholly private in their nature. He would have been re-elected without opposition, for none would have dared to show its front. Indeed, but for the lowest electioneering, which he would not stoop to, his election as Senator would have been certain. He will probably pass through Fayetteville, in a few days, on his way to Bladen, though he has not fixed on any precise day for starting.

Who is to be his successor, is involved in clouds and darkness. The only individual in nomination is General Stokes, who seems ready for the smallest crumb which the Legislature have the power of dispensing. The balloting takes place on Monday, before which period there will be several candidates, amongst whom will be, if rumor is to be believed, Gen. Jesse Speight, James Mebane, Doct. James Smith of Hillsborough and R. D. Speight.

Judge Mangum sent in his resignation this morning. The balloting for the vacant office of Judge, takes place on to-morrow. Mr. Swain and Judge Seawell are in nomination, the former of whom, I think, will be certainly elected.

A bill has been reported by Mr. Henry, chairman of the select committee to whom the Resolution on the subject was referred, to authorize the construction of a Rail Road from the town of Fayetteville to the River at Campbelton, out of the funds of the State.—Its passage, to say the least, is, I fear, doubtful.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee of Finance, to whom it was referred to inquire, whether John MacRae had complied with the terms of the loan made him by the State in 1826, reported to-day, that he had fully complied with them.

A bill was also presented to-day, by Mr. Alexander, to incorporate the Mecklenburg Gold Mining Company.

The Resolution directing an application to Congress for an appropriation to re-open Roanoke Inlet, at Naggs' head, was adopted by the House of Commons, this day, with but nine dissenting votes. So much for the hostility of the Legislature of North Carolina, to Internal Improvements by the General Government!

Raleigh, Saturday night, Dec. 11.

I wrote you last evening and expressed my conviction that the balloting for Judge, this day, would result in the election of David L. Swain. He has succeeded by an overwhelming majority; and, though a young man, will shed a lustre on the Bench. Previous to receiving the votes, the name of P. H. Winston of Hillsborough, was added to the nomination. Attempts were also made to postpone the balloting, but without effect. The result was as follows: D. L. Swain 102, Henry Seawell 34, P. H. Winston 17, Scatt'g 36.

It is with pain I inform you, that several nominations were this day made for Governor, calculated to degrade the Legislature in the eyes of their constituents, and bring reproach upon the State. I allude particularly to the nomination of Hardy Flowers of Edgecomb, and William Donnell of Rockingham. Both gentlemen are members of the House of Commons, and are, I dare say, quite good neighbors at home. But perhaps there are not in the present Legislature, two individuals so perfectly ignorant in every respect. It is doubtless intended as a very witty procedure, but, to use a homely expression, "it is carrying the joke too far," thus to trifle with the first civil office in the State. The name of Gen. Speight was also added, and other gentlemen, I doubt not, will be nominated before the balloting proceeds.

A resolution was introduced to-day, inquiring into the expediency of establishing a Medical Board. Even if the measure is recommended, I doubt its success, though nothing is more necessary than that some regulations should be enacted to repress the practice of Medicine by persons not qualified.

A very well written Memorial was presented this day, emanating from a portion of the citizens of New Hanover county, upon the propriety of establishing Common Schools throughout the State. It was referred to the Committee on Education.

A resolution was also submitted by Mr. Pearson, directing the Committee on the University to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Board of Commissioners, to be denominated the Commissioners of Education, to have the entire management of the finances of the University and such Common Schools as may be established. And also into the expediency of granting to the University the aid which its situation at present requires, on condition that the Trustees convey to said Commissioners all the funds of the University, which, together with the Literary Fund, shall constitute a general Fund for Education, out of which the University and such other Schools as may be hereafter established by the State, are to be supported.

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

Raleigh, Wednesday Morning, Dec. 15.

I should have written you by last mail, but delayed until this morning, that I might communicate the prospects with regard to the election of Governor. Who is to preside at the helm of our State affairs, the ensuing year, is wrapped in impenetrable mystery, for though four ballotings have taken place, there is no greater probability of a choice than when they commenced. I mentioned in my last that contempt had been brought on the Legislature by certain nominations. To my surprise their names were actually held up until the balloting began. The first vote was, Montfort Stokes 62, Rich. D. Spaight 58, Jesse Speight 19, William Donnell 6, Hardy Flowers 5, scattering and blank 32. Before the second balloting, the two last names were withdrawn and the vote was, Stokes 68, Spaight 66, Speight 19, scattering 32. The name of Jesse Speight was then withdrawn, and yesterday morning, two other ballotings took place, the first of which resulted in giving Spaight 74, Stokes 72, scattering and blank 44. Previous to the last balloting, the name of Gen. James McKay, of Bladen was added, and on counting the votes, they stood, Spaight 72, Stokes 65, McKay 43, blank and scattering 12.

The Bank Bill is undergoing an animated discussion in the Senate. Yesterday Mr. Speaker Caldwell delivered a sound and elaborate speech against the constitutionality of the proposed Bank. Its friends are far from sanguine as to its passage. I do not think they can carry it through, at the present session.

A bill was introduced yesterday, to prohibit the circulation of Notes of the Banks of other States, under the denomination of $5, within this State.

I am sorry to inform you that a bill passed the Senate, compelling Quakers &c. to pay a tax per annum of $2 50 each, as an equivalent for their exemption from bearing arms.

Assembly Balls.

THE second ASSEMBLY BALL will be held at the Lafayette Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, the 22d instant. THE MANAGERS.

December 16.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of COOK & HORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the Concern are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with James G. Cook, who alone is authorized to settle the same

JAMES G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1830. [6-4w.]

Wanted,

AN experienced *OVERSEER*, who can bring satisfactory recommendations, to take charge of a Plantation on the first day of January 1830. Apply at this office.

December 15, 1830. [6-2w.]

To Hire and Rent.

ON Saturday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for one year, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan McLeran, dec'd, consisting of men, women and children.

At the same time and place, will be rented for one year, the Dwelling House at present occupied by Sheriff Black, on the corner of Dick street, and the Plantation on the Wilmington road, at present in possession of Mr. A. W. Horton, belonging to said estate. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE.

December 13, 1830. [6-3t]

The persons who hired the Negroes during the present year, are requested to deliver them at the Town House by 10 o'clock, on the day of hiring, clothed according to contract. W. F. S.

HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE Subscriber has taken the store on Hay street belonging to the late David Smith, Esq., two doors above the U. S. Bank, and offers for sale,

Cases of men's, boy's and women's leather Shoes,
Ditto of women's roan and morocco ditto.
Ditto of men's Hats,
Also, No. 10, 9 & 8 cotton Cards,
6, 5 & 4 wool ditto,
Morocco skins, wire seives, combs,
Letter, writing and wrapping paper,
Blank books, quills, waters,
4 bbls. lamp oil,
50 boxes bar soap, 1 groce Seidlitz powders, &c. &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. [6tf]

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick buildings on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials and in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with despatch. He has, in addition to his former stock, just received direct from New York, a small but well selected assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He endeavors to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Saddle-trees, tacks and bosses,
Saddle-bags, valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convement article for travellers,)
Martingals, halters, and horse collars,
Coach, gig, twig and wagon whips,
Straining, worsted and cotton webs,
Hog skin skirting and sheep skins,
Plated carriage and gig Harness,
Common do do and Carryall do.
Plated, brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Plated spurs and whip thongs,
Do. moulding and cap-plates,
Stirrup irons, spring and common do.
Saddler's hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. [6tf]

☞ Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

Just Received in Store,

20 Bags Cuba Coffee.

On board Steam Boat Henrietta, expected to day

25 Hhds. Molasses,

10 do. Sugar.

For Sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

December 8, 1830.

Negroes for Sale.

AGREEABLE to an order issued from the County Court of Moore, authorising Arch'd McBryde, surviving Executor of William Martin, Dec'd. to sell the Negroes belonging to the said Estate—the Subscriber (by and with the consent of the said surviving Executor) will proceed to sell 15 or 20

Likely Negroes,

at Carthage, on Monday, 3d January next, on a credit of 12 months. Bond and approved security will be required before the property is delivered.

N. MACLERAN, *Guardian to the minor heirs of Wm. Martin, Dec'd.*

Moore County, Dec. 7th 1830. 5-4w.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber living on the east side of Cape Fear River, in this county, on Monday the 29th of November last, his Son *Eli Terry*, aged sixteen years; he is a bright mulatto, about five feet high, stoutly built—had on when he left home a drab surtout coat, an old fur hat, a red cotton handkerchief as a cravat, a blue striped waistcoat and a pair of copperas coloured pantaloons patched on both knees. He has a scar on the inner side of his left foot, the effect of a cut of an axe. The last account I had of him was, that he was in company with a Wagoner from the back country. Whoever will deliver the said Boy to me in this county, shall receive the above reward, or, I will give five dollars to any person who will give such information that will enable me to get him again.

DAVID TERRY.

Cumberland County, N. C., *December 2*, 1830. §5.3tp.

STATE BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA,
FAYETTEVILLE AGENCY.

THE Dividend of Two per cent, declared by the State Bank on the 23d ult. will be paid at this Agency on or after this day.

E. L. WINSLOW, *Agent.*

December 9, 1830.

For Sale,

80 Pieces cotton Bagging,
30 barrels Irish Potatoes,
4 hhds. Sugar,
20 bags Coffee,
40 kegs White Lead,
40 sacks Liverpool Salt,

HENRY L. JONES.

December 9. §5tf.

Coach, Sign, and Ornamental PAINTING.

J. HART informs the citizens of Fayetteville that he has removed his shop from the foot of Liberty Point, to the stand he now occupies immediately in the rear of the Catholic Church, where he will be found, if not at his room over Frizell & Douglass's Carriage Makers Shop. He hopes, by close attention to business, to please all who may favour him with their custom in the above branches of his profession.

Fayetteville, November 25, 1830. §3-4t§

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Equity, September Term, 1830.

The Petition of Henry Furr, John Furr, William Stallions and Rachael his wife, and Tobias Furr, and Sally Furr, infants, under the age of twenty-one years, by their Guardian Daniel Lenker and Polly Furr, *against* Jacob Furr and George Furr. } *Petition for sale of Real Estate.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jacob Furr and George Furr, the Defendants, are not inhabitants of this State, it is therefore; *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made for six weeks in the CAROLINA OBSERVER, printed in Fayetteville, that the said Jacob Furr and George Furr appear at the next term of said Court to be held at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday in March next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, or said Petition will be heard exparte, and judgment pro confesso entered against them.

From the Minutes,

JOHN CHRISTIAN, *C. M. E.*

By JOHN L. CHRISTIAN, *D. C. M. E.*

Lawrenceville, Nov. 9, 1830. §3-6w§

Hall & Johnson,

OFFER FOR SALE,

25 Tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
1000 lbs. German & English blistered Steel,
1000 do. American do.
1000 do. bar Lead,
125 kegs Nails,
30 crates Crockery,
125 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
100 pieces cotton Bagging,
100 coils Rope,
70 kegs white Lead,
10 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
25 dozen Fur Hats,
Also, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, Dye Stuffs, Hatter's Trimming, &c.

They invite buyers to call and examine for themselves. *Nov.* 11, 1830.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New York with a splendid assortment of *Seasonable Fancy*

Dry Goods, GROCERIES, &c.

which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce, at his Store, South East corner of Market Square.

SAMUEL FERGUSON.

Fayettville, April 29. 73 tf.

For Rent,

A PEW in the Episcopal Church, in an eligible situation. Apply at this Office.

March 25. 68tf.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

☞Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPH'M BOUND.

June 24, 1830. 81-*tf*

Wanted,

A First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES. Inquire at this Office.

December 1, 1830. §4tf.§

☞Notice.

THE Subscribers have formed a connection in business in this place, under the Firm of HORTON & HUTTON, and have taken the Store North East corner of Market Square, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. & S. Birdsall, where they will in a few days be opening a very general assortment of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, &c. &c.

Which they will sell low for Cash or Country Produce, and to which they invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

A. W. HORTON,
GEO. W. HUTTON.

Fayetteville, Nov. 1, 1830. §700tf.§

The Subscriber is now receiving from *Three to Four Hundred Packages of DRY GOODS*, comprising the most SPLENDID and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly at package sales, with much diligence and care, and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely low prices.

JOHN McARN.

September 16, 1830. §93tf.§

Administration Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the Subscribers, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for the County of Cumberland, September Term, 1830, on the Estate of Daniel MacLean, dec'd, notice is therefore given, to all persons indebted to said estate, to make immediate payment, and to all having claims against said estate, to present the same to the Subscribers within the time prescribed by law, legally authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of a recovery.

JOHN McLEAN,
ALEX. D. McLEAN, } Admr's.

September 23, 1830. §95tf.§

30,000 Lbs. choice *BACON*, for sale for cash or on time.

ALSO, 6 saw mill *CRANKS*

JOHN M DOBBIN.

June 24, 1830. 81-tf.

Private Boarding.

THE Subscriber has taken that elegant and commodious house recently occupied as the State Bank, where a few genteel boarders would be taken on moderate terms.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Removal.

I HAVE removed my Store to Gillespie street, in the house recently occupied by Messrs. Nott & Sumner, a few doors south of Market Square, where I intend keeping a choice supply of Table Necessaries and other articles in the Grocery line, which will be sold low for cash.

JORDAN HOWELL.

Fayetteville, Oc. 27, 1830. §99tf§

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently occupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they intend keeping a first rate assortment of

Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas.

Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this town. *ALSO,*

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description, which they will warrant not inferior to any in the State.

N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.

November 18. §2tf§

LEATHER & SHOE STORE,

PERSON STREET,

THREE Doors East of Market Square.

I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of *BOOTS and SHOES*, embracing every variety of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail, at prices *less than usual*, for *cash only*.

ALSO,

Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and black do. do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets,

Shoe Thread, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.

The MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried on extensively, and every pains taken to please our customers.

Also,

An assortment of *Fur and Wool HATS*, by the dozen or at retail.

☞A few cases latest fashion *first quality HATS*, wide and narrow brims, at retail.

WM. L. HAWLEY.

Fayetteville, October 21. 98tf.

W. Whitehead,

OFFERS FOR SALE

15 Hhds. good Sugar,
3 ditto. prime Coffee,
40 bags Coffee, some very low priced,
22 hhds. Molasses,
70 kegs cut Nails,
50 casks best quality Stone Lime,
20 bbls. Mackerel,
10 boxes window glass, 8 × 10.
8 bbls. green Copperas,
Alum and Liverpool Salt,
A good assortment of Castings,
Iron; American, and English,
Blistered & German Steel,
Cotton bagging and bale rope,
Powder, shot, and Lead,
Alum, Indigo, Madder and Logwood.

Sugar, Coffee, &c. &c.

15 Hds. prime Porto Rico Sugar,
50 bags green Coffee,
30 barrels Mackerel,
10 demijohns of superior Port Wine,
10 bbls. N. E. Rum, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

June 24, 1830. 81tf.

BOOKS

FOR Sunday Schools and Juvenile Libraries, published by the American Sunday School Union, for sale by

WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion Cured.

DR. ROSE AND DR. COBBS

INTEND visiting the cities and principal towns in the States of North Carolina, S. Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, the present Fall and ensuing Winter, for the purpose of tendering their professional services to persons laboring under Dyspepsia. They are in possession of a new and powerful remedy in the cure of this distressing malady, which is truly astonishing in its effects. This fact, connected with more than 20 years experience, and much personal suffering from Dyspepsia, inspires them with full confidence in making the assertion, that by observing their rules, 99 cases in the hundred will be cured, when the disease is *functional*; and when it has arrived at that point denominated *structural*, they feel confident that, by suitable auxiliaries, *skilfully* applied, all cases within the reach of remedies will be *cured*.

Dyspepsia, when symptomatic, is not unfrequently, by the friends of the patient, confounded with true Idiopathic cases. This error has always been productive of embarrassment to the physician, and great distress and suffering to the patient. Our long experience and close investigation of this subject, induce us to risk our reputation, as men & physicians, on the discrimination of the character and stage of the disease, as well as on the successful application of the remedies for its cure.

Testimonials of our standing, as men and physicians, will be presented to persons disposed to test our skill; also satisfactory evidences of our success in the cure of the Dyspepsia, and the diseases with which it is usually connected.

Lynchburg, Va October 16. §4tf.§

N. B.—Dr. ROSE is now in Raleigh, and will visi Fayetteville in the course of a week or two.

Fresh Fall & Winter Goods.

THE Subscriber is now opening a very general and fashionable assortment of Fall and Winter

GOODS,

Consisting of French, English, Italian, Swiss, German and American DRY GOODS, some of superior quality, all of which will be sold at moderate prices

HENRY L. JONES.

November 18, 1830. §2tf§

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received from New York and Philadelphia, a large and elegant supply of *NEW GOODS* suitable for the season, which he offers at wholesale or retail *as low* as any Goods of the *same quality* can be purchased in this market. His stock consists of an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Groceries and choice Liquors,
Hardware, Hats, Shoes and Castings,
China, Glass and Crockery Ware, &c.

ARCH'D. CAMPBELL.

Fayetteville, N. C. October 14, 1830. §92tf§

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public in general, that he is now removing the above Establishment from the old stand on Hay Street to Liberty Point, where the Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will hereafter be carried on. Having now on hand a choice assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be spared in order to please customers. Piece goods of all descriptions, together with ladies' and gentlemen's garments of every kind, will be scoured, dyed or re-dyed, and handsomely finished, according to order. Leghorn, grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened and pressed, with a polish and complexion inferior to none. Merino shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached and nicely finished. Particular attention will be paid to country customers, and their parcels forwarded to any part of the State. Moderate prices, good work, together with quick dispatch, he hopes will secure him a continuance of that patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON MITCHELL.

Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830. §96tf.§

HENRY ERAMBERT, Merchant Tailor,

(From Richmond, Virginia.)

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has taken the brick store on Green street, opposite Dr. Benjamin Robinson's, where he will be prepared to execute all orders in his line, and assures those who may favour him with their custom, that no pains shall be spared to give general satisfaction, and hopes by strict attention to merit a share of public patronage. All orders will be thankfully received and well executed.

The Subscriber will receive in a few days, a handsome assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.

Also, he will constantly keep on hand an assortment of ready made CLOTHING.

☞N. B Uniforms of every description made in the neatest style.

Gentlemen's *STOCKS* of every description, made to order and at the shortest notice.

On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Collars, Cravattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.

Fayetteville, Oct 20, 1830. §98tf.§

Wanted immediately,

One or two first rate *Journeyman*, to whom extra wages will be given, if immediate application be made. Also two or three *Apprentices*.

H. ERAMBERT.

More New Books.

THE Subscriber has just received an addition to his stock, comprising a variety of

Law, Medical, School, & Miscellaneous Books, Family Bibles, &c.

Together with a supply of *STATIONARY*, consisting of Blank Books, Paper, Quills, Ink, Ink Powder, Wafers, &c. All of which are offered at low prices, at the "Franklin Book Store," opposite the Cape Fear Bank.

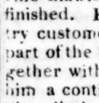
As he is frequently receiving new supplies, any Book not in Store, will be procured to order at a short notice.

A. SALISBURY.

November 1, 1830. §700tf.§

Anson Hotel,

WADESBOROUGH, N. CAROLINA.



THE Subscriber returns his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for the liberal support he has heretofore received, and in soliciting a continuance of those favors, assures those who may visit this place in Court weeks, as well as Travellers and persons of pleasure, that they will find at this Establishment comfortable accommodations; his arrangements being such as to enable him in future to devote more of his own personal attention to the Establishment; he therefore begs leave to assure all those who may have the goodness to call on him, that no pains will be spared on his part, to render their situation as comfortable as possible.

His Table will be furnished with the best the country and market affords. His Bar will be constantly supplied with the choicest of Domestic Liquors. His Stables are large, and shall be attended with expe, rienced and honest Ostlers, and the best provender &c.

INGOE D. CASH.

Wadesborough, Feb. 4, 1829. 10tf.

Lafayette Hotel,

HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.

RICH'D COCHRAN

HAS taken the above Stand recently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; the conducting of this Establishment is placed under the superintendance and control of his

Father and Mother,

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well furnished.

He deems it unnecessary to expatiate upon the various inducements which this House presents to Travellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary merit on the occasion.

For *BOARDERS* or *TRAVELLERS* who wish to be retired, there is a House detached from the Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contiguous to the Court House, which affords comfortable and pleasant Lodging Rooms.

A *BATHING HOUSE* is attached to the premises, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on short notice.

July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE *only* general authorized Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, which the following Stages arrive at and depart from, *by order of the Proprietors:*

Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh, and Petersburg Stages, daily.

Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thursday.

Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of the above Stages, and receiving correct information as to the several routes. R. COCHRAN.

☞As statements have been made, and are made, calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Proprietors of the Several Stages, subjoins the following certificates:

Mr. Cochran,—We have received your note of this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828.

C. & P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough Stages.

March 28, 1829.

The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorised Stage Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMARSH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.

R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.

D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.

Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

JAMES MARTINE,

COPPER, TIN, & SHEET IRON MANUFACTURER,

Hay Street, a few doors east of Mess. Hall & Johnson,

BEING thankful for the liberal encouragement he has received, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the Tin business, and having employed first rate workmen, flatters himself that he will be enabled to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. He has on hand, and offers on the most reasonable terms, *STILLS* of various sizes, from 35 to 120 gallons, Hatter's Kettles and Stampers, a general assortment of Brazier's Copper and Bottoms Bolt Copper, Copper and Iron Rivets, Rod Iron from 3-16 to 7-8, also Sheet Iron, and every article in his line, with a general assortment of

Copper & Tin Ware,

And will continue to manufacture, of the best materials and workmanship, every article in his line, at a short notice ☞Orders from the Country thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞Cash paid for old Copper and Pewter.

Fayetteville, Nov. 24—51-tf

Wanted,

A First rate *TIN PLATE WORKER*. To such an one constant employment and liberal wages will be given by applying to

JAMES MARTINE.

January 28.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.

FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.

THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated trials of its virtues, which have been attended with the most signal success, now offers it to those who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be found efficacious, particularly if taken in the *incipient* stages of those diseases. For two years past, this Medicine has been prepared in the form of a powder, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy success. Among its most prominent qualities the following may be mentioned, as entitled to particular consideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic affections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force to the languid circulation. It assauges cough. It promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness, and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour, which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine will accompany each bottle. Price $1 per bottle or $9 per dozen.

JAMES HADLOCK.

Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-tf.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adapted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had by applying to the Rev'd. William D. Cairns, Wilmington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible, Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Society of North Carolina. *Also*, Bishop Heber's Life—Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.

November 25, 1830. §3tf§

Mansion Hotel,

MRS. BARGE

Begs leave to inform her friends and the public generally, that she has taken that well known House, the MANSION HOTEL, *Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. Carolina*, and has it now open for the reception of Boarders and Travellers.

This extensive Establishment has been recently much improved, and is well furnished. The Parlor Rooms, Chambers and Parlors for private Families are airy and pleasantly situated, and Travellers will enjoy all that privacy and quiet in this House which they could obtain in private lodgings.

Rooms and other comforts are at all times ready for Stage Passengers, and Parties in private conveyances. The TABLE and Bar will be furnished with the best that can be procured. Good Stables, well stored with every thing necessary for the convenience and satisfaction of Travellers, and under the management of careful Ostlers, and two vacant lots adjoining, are attached to the Hotel.

A READING ROOM and BATHS, warm or cold, are also attached to the Establishment.

MRS. BARGE hopes for a continuance of that patronage which she has always received from the public. She hopes to merit an increase of it, by the superiority of her present establishment, and her increased desire to accommodate her friends from the very moderate charges which she will make.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1830. §5tf

New Store,

On the South East corner of Market Square

P. DAILEY

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he is receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery, Hats, Shoes,

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES,

ALL of which were selected by himself with the most care, expressly for this market, and principally for cash, which enables him to sell much cheaper than is usual in Fayetteville.

AMONG HIS ASSORTMENT ARE THE FOLLOWING:

Superfine blue and black Cloths
Brown, olive and steel mixed do.
Blue, Oxford, silver and steel mixed Satinetts,
Merseilles, swansdown, valencia, cut velvet, and Vestings,
Green, yellow, red and white Flannels,
Merino and gauze do.
Rose Blankets, 7-4 to 14-4,
Duffle and point do of all qualities and sizes,
Camlet and plaid Cloaks,
Blue, black, brown, crimson, grey and olive Cloths,
Black Bombazine and Bombazette, a great variety,
Brown and bleached Domestics, all qualities,
Domestic Ginghams and apron Check,
Bed Tick, 4-4 and 6-4,
Black and coloured cassimere Shawls,
Long and square merino do.
Cotton Handkerchiefs of all qualities,
Silk flag and bandanna Hkffs, some very superior,
Rich figured Gros de Naples Shawls,
Gauze and barege do. of all qualities,
Embroidered crape and Thibet do.
Black Italian Cravats,
Ladies' black and white English and French Hose,
Do do do do do
Satin, Levantine Sinchews and Sarsnets,
Blk and col'd Gros de Naples, a beautiful assortment,
Black Italian Lustring *and black Mode*,
Black, white, blue, pink and straw coloured Satins,
Do do do do do do Florence,
Blk & col'd Mandarine, new article for ladies' dress,
Elegantines and Palmarines, do do
Canton, Nankin, and Italian Crapes,
A handsome assortment of bonnet Ribbons,
Do do of cap and belt do.
No. 1 to 16 black and coloured Taffeta do.
1 to 16 do do satin do.
Gimps, piping Cord, and artificial Flowers,
Black and coloured sewing Silks,
Black and white bobbinet Veils,
Bobbinet Lace, Edging and Footing,
Lace Colleretts and Tippits, some very fine,
Thread Lace and Edging, an elegant assortment,
Plain and figured Swiss Muslin, do do.
Do do book, mull and Jaconet do.
4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 Cambrics,
Garment and furniture Dimity,
A large and beautiful assortment of Calicoes, some very fine
French and English Ginghams
Black, white and col'd worsted and cotton Hose,
Cotton and silk Umbrellas
Tortoise shell, tuck and side Combs
Horn do. do. do.
Thread and cotton Tape and Bobbin
Spool and ball Cotton, thread and cotton Floss,
Inserting Trimmings, an elegant assortment
Irish Linen, Russia and table Diaper
Lawn and linen cambric Hkfs. &c &c.

Hardware & Cutlery.

Knives and Forks, a good assortment
Pen and pocket Knives
Scissors, Pins and Needles
Spectacles, Awl Blades and fish Hooks
Bread and Tea Trays
Razors and Razor Straps
Coat, vest and suspender Buttons
Fowling and Duck Guns, Pistols
Single and double roler Gun Locks
Stock, Pad, and Chest Locks
Coffee Mills and Waffle Irons
Swede and English Iron, of all sizes

Hats & Shoes

Men's super black and drab beaver Hats
Do. low priced do.
Wool Hats, a good assortment.
Men's and Boy's Leather and Fur Caps
Do do calf skin Shoes and Bootees
Do do pegged and sewed do and Morocco do
Ladies' and Misses black Prunella Morocco and skin Shoes do.
Do do white and coloured Prunella do.

Groceries

Coffee and Sugar, of all kinds
Liverpool and Turks Island Salt
Pepper, Spice and Ginger
Madeira, Teneriffe and Malaga Wines
French Brandy and W. I. Rum
Spanish and American Segars
Cavendish and common Tobacco, and many other articles too tedious to mention.

☞Country Merchants and others would do well to call and examine the above assortment, as the Subscriber is determined to sell low for cash or country produce.

Fayetteville, September 9, 1830.

GALES'S NORTH CAROLINA ALMANACK, FOR 1831,

RECEIVED and for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Publishers' prices, by E. J. HALE

Fayetteville, October 7, 1830.

Blanks for sale.